

# REPORT

ON

## NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 27th October 1888.

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Nil.		<b>ASSAM PAPERS.</b>	
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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Kasipore Nibási" ... ..	Kasipore, Burrisal ...	.....	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
2	"Ahammadí" ... ..	Tangail, Mymensingh.	.....	
3	"Ave Maria" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	
4	"Chandra Vilásh" ... ..	Berhampore	.....	
5	"Divákar" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	
6	"Gaura Duta" ... ..	Maldah	.....	
7	"Grambási" ... ..	Uluberia	.....	
8	"Púrva Bangabási" ... ..	Noakhally	.....	
9	"Púrva Darpan" ... ..	Chittagong	700	
10	"Uttara Banga Hitaishi" ... ..	Mahiganj, Rungpore...	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
11	"Apurva Punchayat" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	
12	"Arya Darpan" ... ..	Ditto	102	
13	"Bangabási" ... ..	Ditto	20,000	
14	"Burdwán Sanjivani" ... ..	Burdwan	302	
15	"Cháruvartá" ... ..	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	
16	"Chattal Gazette" ... ..	Chittagong	.....	
17	"Dacca Prakásh" ... ..	Dacca	450	
18	"Dhumaketu" ... ..	Chandernagore	.....	
19	"Education Gazette" ... ..	Hooghly	825	
20	"Garib" ... ..	Dacca	.....	
21	"Hindu Ranjiká" ... ..	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	
22	"Jagatbási" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	
23	"Murshidábád Patriká" ... ..	Berhampore	508	
24	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi" ... ..	Ditto	.....	
25	"Navavibhákar Sádharani" ... ..	Calcutta	1,000	
26	"Prájá Bandhu" ... ..	Chandernagore	995	
27	"Pratikár" ... ..	Berhampore	600	
28	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh" ... ..	Kakiniá, Rungpore	205	
29	"Sahachar" ... ..	Calcutta	500	10th October 1888.
30	"Samaya" ... ..	Ditto	2,350	
31	"Sanjivani" ... ..	Ditto	4,000	
32	"Sansodhini" ... ..	Chittagong	800	
33	"Santi" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	
34	"Saráswat Patra" ... ..	Dacca	400	
35	"Som Prakásh" ... ..	Calcutta	1,000	
36	"Srimanta Saudagár" ... ..	Ditto	.....	
37	"Sulabha Samáchar and Kusadaha" ... ..	Ditto	3,000	
38	"Surabhi and Patáká" ... ..	Ditto	700	
<i>Daily.</i>				
39	"Dainik and Samachár Chandriká" ... ..	Calcutta	7,000	
40	"Samvád Prabhákar" ... ..	Ditto	200	8th ditto.
41	"Samvád Punachandrodaya" ... ..	Ditto	300	23rd, 25th & 26th October 1888.
42	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká" ... ..	Ditto	500	
<b>ENGLISH AND BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
43	"Dacca Gazette" ... ..	Dacca	.....	
<b>HINDI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
44	"Darjeeling Mission ke Másik Samachár Patriká." ... ..	Darjeeling	.....	4th October 1888.
45	"Kshatriya Pratiká" ... ..	Patna	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Aryávarta" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	29th September 1888.
47	"Behar Bandhu" ... ..	Bankipore	.....	
48	"Bhárat Mitra" ... ..	Calcutta	1,500	4th October 1888.
49	"Sár Sudhánidhi" ... ..	Ditto	500	8th ditto.
50	"Uchit Baktá" ... ..	Ditto	4,500	
51	"Hindi Samáchar" ... ..	Bhagulpore	1,000	

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
	<b>PERSIAN.</b>			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
52	"Jám-Jahán-numá" ... ..	Calcutta ...	250	12th & 19th October 1888.
	<b>URDU.</b>			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
53	"Aftal Alum Arrah" ... ..	Arrah ...	.....	
54	"Anis" ... ..	Patna ...	.....	
55	"Gauhur" ... ..	Calcutta ...	196	
56	"Sharaf-ul-Akbar" ... ..	Behar ...	150	
57	"Al Punch" ... ..	Bankipore ...	.....	1st October 1888.
	<i>Bi-weekly.</i>			
58	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat" ... ..	Calcutta ...	340	16th ditto.
	<i>Daily.</i>			
59	"Urdu Guide" ... ..	Calcutta ...	212	5th to 13th October 1888.
	<b>URIYA.</b>			
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
60	"Taraka and Subhavartá" ... ..	Cuttack ...	.....	
61	"Pradíp" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
62	"Samyabadi" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
63	"Utkal Dípiká" ... ..	Cuttack ...	200	
64	"Balasore Samvad Váhika" ... ..	Balasore ...	205	
65	"Uriya and Navasamvád" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
	<b>PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.</b>			
	<b>BENGALI.</b>			
	<i>Fortnightly.</i>			
66	"Silchar" ... ..	Silchar ...	.....	
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
67	"Paridarshak" ... ..	Silchar ...	450	







## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Sahachar*, of the 10th October, says that the only result of the Black Mountain expedition will be the slaughter of some brave English and Indian soldiers, and the decoration of two or three persons with titles. If successful, the expedition will reflect no additional glory upon British arms. And it should be noted that the Finance Minister and the Indian tax-payer are already looking blank for the money that is being poured upon the expedition.

SAHACHAR,  
Oct. 10th, 1888.

2. The same paper is surprised to see the *Statesman* newspaper supporting the memorial of the non-official European community of Chittagong, asking Government to send an expedition to the Chittagong frontier to avenge the murder of Lieutenant Stewart. Collisions with frontier tribes are in most cases due to the indiscretion of some British officer or other, who by trespassing into their country invite attacks from them, and as the leaders of the tribes do not, in most instances, know anything of the matter, Government must certainly be wrong in punishing whole tribes for the faults of some of their individual members. No peace with the frontier tribes will be possible so long as Government will go on sending these punitive frontier expeditions. The military authorities at Simla, having little or nothing to do, may feel disposed to manufacture little stimulants for themselves out of these petty quarrels, in which they know their victory is certain, and may be therefore ready to sanction frontier expeditions like these. But they should do well to reflect that defeats at the hands of the English soldiers, instead of coercing the tribes into subjection may induce them to learn the English system of warfare, and thereby become really formidable fighters in future. The Barbarians, after sustaining repeated reverses at the hands of the Roman soldiers, ultimately succeeded in vanquishing and exterminating the latter. And it is a significant fact that, whereas in former times only ten European officers fell where a thousand native soldiers died, it is found that since the Afghan war the number of deaths on the European and the Asiatic side are fast becoming equal.

SAHACHAR.

3. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 11th October, disapproves of the proposal made by the *Times* newspaper for annexing the Black Mountain. Such a step will involve additional expenditure and may create fears in the minds of the native princes.

URDU GUIDE,  
Oct. 11th, 1888.

4. The *Darussaltanat*, of the 16th October, is glad to find that the Government has abandoned the idea of sending the proposed Cabul Mission. And as such missions have been in the past attended with disastrous consequences, it is hoped that Government will not again think of sending a mission to Cabul.

DARUSSALTANAT,  
Oct. 16th, 1888.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (h)—General.

5. The *Sahachar*, of the 10th October, refers to the recent resolution of the Government of India on the subject of the purchase of stores for its use, and observes that it must be idle to expect that such resolutions will be complied with so long as there are contractors in the India Office in England for the purchase of such stores in that country, who have a secret understanding with the subordinate employes in that office. The National Congress wants to put a stop to extravagance arising from this source. And does the *Mahomedan Observer*, which is so violently opposed to that movement, really believe that such extravagance can be checked without the help of a representative assembly in India? What reply has Sir Syud to give to this?

SAHACHAR,  
Oct. 10th, 1888.



## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

ARYAVARNA,  
Sept. 29th, 1888.

6. The *Aryavarta*, of the 29th September, thanks Lord Dufferin for carefully examining the papers connected with the Hyderabad State. Mr. Cordery has been removed, and it now remains for Lord Dufferin to establish peace and order in the Hyderabad State by also removing Major Neville from it. Lord Dufferin has done great good to the Hyderabad and Bhopal States by his personal interference in their affairs, and it is hoped that His Excellency will do similar justice to Rewa.

URDU GUIDE,  
Oct. 6th, 1888.

7. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 6th October, though glad at Colonel Marshall's removal from Hyderabad, is sorry to hear that Sir Lepel Griffin is coming out as Resident of that State. Sir Lepel has proved a failure in Bhopal, and his notorious doings in that State are still fresh in men's minds. Instead of sending Sir Lepel to Hyderabad, Government should therefore confirm Mr. Howell, who has already become so popular in that State, in his present appointment as Resident of Hyderabad.

SAHACHAR,  
Oct. 10th, 1888.

8. The *Sahachar*, of the 10th October, referring to the *Statesman's* statement that Mr. Hardoyal, the Punjabi Munshi of Colonel Powlett, Resident of Marwar, has become virtual ruler of that State, and that the people of Marwar are therefore extremely dissatisfied, says that there is nothing curious or startling in this information, for most of the Residents in the Native Courts have native subordinates to work through just as village lads in this country have pipes for draining out stealthily the date juice as it collects in the jar tied to the date palm. It is only Cordery's Abdul Huq that has been detected.

Mr Tom Palmer, the same who excited in the mind of the late Sir Salar Jung sanguine hopes of a restitution of the Berars and looted the Hyderabad State, has again shewn himself in that State. He is a friend of Sir John Gorst, and it was through his influence that Sir John, on the occasion of his visit to Hyderabad, took away Rs. 75,000 from that State. The public in this country regard Sir John with suspicion, and it is owing to the influence of Lord Salisbury that the Under-Secretary of State escaped exposure at the hands of the Parliamentary Committee on Hyderabad affairs.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

URDU GUIDE,  
Oct. 8th, 1888.

9. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 8th October, is sorry to find that the *Glasgow Herald* has recommended the re-imposition of the Press Act in India. Government should certainly punish the newspapers which unnecessarily abuse it, but should not take away the liberty of the entire press. It appears that since the establishment of the National Congress some newspapers are attacking all Government measures and are abusing it. Government should punish these papers and all others who follow their example.

SAHACHAR,  
Oct. 10th, 1888.

The Anglo-Indian and the Native Press.

10. The *Sahachar*, of the 10th October, in writing on the Native Press, makes the following observations:—

The writers in the Anglo-Indian press generally complain of the violent tone of the Native Press and some of them have, accordingly, proposed that the Native Press should be deprived of its liberty. Now, it may be readily admitted that the tone of some of the native papers is objectionable and requires to be changed. But it should be borne in mind that the writers who bring the charge of violent and abusive writing against the Native Press are themselves most guilty on this head. Nay, some of them, the editors of the



*Englishman*, the *Pioneer* and the *Civil and Military Gazette*, for instance, leave even the most violent and worst written papers in the Native Press far behind them in this respect. These editors are notorious for their anti-native feelings, which lead them to oppose every act or measure of Government which is calculated to promote the welfare of the natives or to give them increased power in the administration of the country. Indeed, they desire that the natives should remain for ever in the degraded and dis-picable position of beasts, and that all power should remain in the hands of their European masters. And this, it should be observed, is the reason why their writings possess no weight with the people of this country. And this is also the reason why non-official Europeans, who have gradually come to perceive the necessity of living on good terms with the natives, disapprove of all anti-native writings in the Anglo-Indian press. As regards Government, it should be observed that though a Sir Rivers Thompson here or a Sir Auckland Colvin there may be guilty of shewing partiality towards any particular section of the native community, its avowed policy is to remove all differences between natives and Europeans with a view of ultimately welding them into one compact community. Government therefore pays no heed to the anti-native writings in the Anglo-Indian press. In explanation of such objectionable writing as is found in some of the native papers, it may be stated that it is in almost every instance only a response to very offensive writing in the Anglo-Indian press, and in so far it would hardly be fair to condemn or execrate it. For, if the writers in the Anglo-Indian press call the Bengalis *paji* and disloyal in season and out of season, surely the writers in the Native Press must be entitled to return those compliments without incurring blame or odium. Again, when it is considered that these Anglo-Indian writers depend upon India for their daily bread, such abuse of the natives as they indulge in must appear to come with a particularly bad grace, from them of all people on earth. They should also remember that it is only the peaceful disposition of the Indian people which accounts for their thriving in this country in spite of such abuse as they are ever and anon flinging at the natives. If India had been Australia or any English or French colony, and if she had been treated, to boot, to such abuse, not a type in the printing establishments of the *Englishman*, the *Pioneer* and other Anglo-Indian papers would have been left unbroken or uninjured by an infuriated mob. But apart from the moral impropriety of habitually abusing the natives of India, the writers in the Anglo-Indian press should take note that the time has now come when England must of necessity cultivate good feelings with the Indian people. When Hanover was a possession of the English Crown, there were in the English army large numbers of German soldiers who helped England to fight her large wars. But that time has passed away and the Germans of today are rather enemies than friends of the English. So, in case of a large war in Europe or Asia, England will get no German soldiers to help her. England's colonies, too, however pompous their professions of loyalty and attachment to her, will render her no help. And so there will remain only India to help her in a great crisis. Such being the case, it should be the duty, nay, the interest, of these Anglo-Indian writers so to treat their native fellow subjects as will make them regard England as their mother-country to be by them defended as Englishmen themselves will defend it. And it will not cost anybody anything to win the hearts of the natives. No people in the world is satisfied so easily or with so little as the Indians. One kind act or one sweet word is enough for them. But their enemies grudge them even that!

11. The same paper asks the enlightened zemindars of the country, such as Rajah Pyari Mohan, Maharajah Jatin-dra Mohan, and others to follow the example  
Indian cattle.

SAHACHAR,  
Oct. 10th, 1888.



of such English landlords as Lord Sutherland, Lord Buccleugh, and others, who are distinguished as being great cattle breeders, by doing their best to improve the breed of Indian cattle. Government is also requested to make some provision which will enable cattle in this country to get a sufficient quantity of salt to eat. A kind of salt intended only for the use of cattle is sold free of duty in Germany. Cannot the same thing be done here too? Already the increase of the salt duty by reducing the supply of that article for cattle in the Native States, which have adopted the salt policy of the Government of India, has begun to produce deteriorating effects upon cattle in those States.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,  
*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
*The 27th October 1888.*